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N. E. FARMER.

AN ADDRESS

Before the Essex Agricultural Society, at Georgetown, Sept. 26, 1839. By ALLEN PUTNAM, *of Danvers.*

[Continued.]

Manures—the means and methods of increasing and compounding them; the particular soils and crops to which each kind is best adapted; in what state and at what seasons they should be applied; these all claim our careful attention and close study. Knowledge of these is the main-spring of improvement and success in husbandry. Attempting to farm without manure, is like setting up to be a gentleman of leisure and fashion without money. The thing wont go. The proper construction of yards for cattle and swine; the advantages of a cellar under the barn; the more common means of increasing the manure heap; I have no time for considering. Important as brevity is, however, the claims of muck to our regard must not be passed over in silence. Many of our swamps and meadows consist of an invaluable collection of decomposed vegetable matter. This, by a few months exposure to the atmosphere, becomes an excellent material for making most valuable compost. I am pursuaded that its worth, and the best methods of using it, are not generally understood. A highly intelligent member of this society, recently invited me into his fields, and I have seen but little corn of fairer promise any where, than was growing upon land broken up the present season, because bound out, and where the only dressing used was fifteen or sixteen cart loads of compost to the acre; three fourths of which was meadow mud, the remainder stable manure. Another of our members, intelligent and scientific, has a fine field of corn manured with meadow mud, mixed with quantities of stable manure and wood ashes so small as to make the whole an uncommonly cheap dressing for that crop. This field, perhaps, will teach some valuable lessons. I say no more, because, its owner will undoubtedly be the willing organ of its communication with this society. Unmixed with any other ingredients, this swamp mud, after being rendered friable by the frost, is a very considerable fertilizer of light soils; and will well repay the expense of using it as a top dressing upon grass lands. I will here remark that the meadows, in which good muck abounds, are among our most productive soils and most profitable for cultivation. The necessary draining may often be accomplished while one is obtaining muck for the manure heap. Where there is sufficient consistency for the use of the turf-spade, and where a new ditch is to be opened, this labor may conveniently be performed in winter, when the meadow is so firmly frozen as to make it convenient and easy removing the mud to the upland. This is no mere theory. These feet and these hands know to the full extent, what there is of cold and discomfort in working in the muddy ditch on days that do no discredit to January; and they will tell you that when cased in boots and mittens they will not ask for a more comfortable place. As far as the farmer has opportunity to collect materials for his manure heap, and drain his wet lands at his most leisure season, prudence directs him to embrace them. But my subject is manures. Chaptal, in his Agricultural Chemistry, says that "the excellence of a soil depends upon its containing the right proportion of each species of earth, and that is supposed to be the best soil, in which the virtues of one portion of its constituent principles correct the faults or defects of the rest." To spread the sandy wash obtained by the road-side upon sandy and gravelly soils; to put a dressing of vegetable matter upon the peat meadow or on a very black soil, would be "carrying coals to New Castle." It might not be entirely useless, but there is so much of the article already there that it might better be carried to places where it is less abundant. Is it certain that two loads of best manure from the stable would be much more serviceable on a light sandy soil than one load of manure and one of clay or tenacious mud? Can we say with confidence that pure animal manure will add more to the fertility of a vegetable soil than manure with an equal quantity of loam or sand? Would any other dressing be more valuable upon a clayey soil than one composed of half sand? May it not be true that much labor might be very profitably spent in carting soils from one portion of the farm to another, thus making more fertile mixtures? Should science and experience give the expected answers to questions of this kind, we have, within convenient reach, abundant materials for enhancing the productiveness of our lands. A farmer, in the northern part of the county, informed me recently, that a thin coating of loam, upon wet meadow lands, has caused the growth of two tons of good English hay to the acre annually, for five or six successive years. No manure has ever been applied. Facts like this command us to give more attention than has been customary, to the mixture of soils.

The application of manures in a liquid state, so highly approved in Europe, should not remain long untried by us.

Observation satisfies me, that in soils not cold, unfermented manure, though less active than fermented in the early part of the season, will be found the most serviceable at the time when our crops need their greatest supply of nourishment. I have seen the two kinds tried repeatedly upon turnips sowed in August. In September, the plants upon the older and finer manure are far in advance of the others, but in November the tables are turned. The yield will average twentyfive per cent. more where the manure is applied in its green state. Corn, too, though more yellow upon this in June, will show as much yellow, I think more *above the husks*, in September.

Bone manure, last season, did pretty well. In all the operations I have aided to make with it the present year, it has been so mixed up with other ingredients that it is impossible to judge of its efficacy. The corn where it was used, wore in the early part of the season a most sorrowful and forlorn aspect; the warm suns of July, however, enlivened its spirits and changed its complexion. Its present size would rebuke me were I to assert that it has not found somewhere a pretty good supply of nourishment. In the field of a friend, who left his corn to feed upon bones and meadow mud, or starve, its aspect a few weeks since indicated that the food was either difficult of mastication or hard to digest. Its growth was less vigorous and its appearance less healthy than that of the surrounding corn upon different diet. A rust, a bad rust, was upon all its leaves, while the neighboring corn on all sides was bright and healthy in its appearance. Probably you can find more economical means of enriching your soils than that of procuring bones.

Book farming. Do *the words* produce a sneer? Be that as it may; the *thing*, or what is often stigmatized as *that thing*, is not contemptible. For what is it? Not an attempt to comply with the advice and copy the example of every one who furnishes an article for an agricultural journal; not the adoption of every method of husbandry that is recommended in print; not a departure from all the usages of our fathers and neighbors; not a preference of the theories contained in books to the results of experience. No. I pity the stupidity of the man who thinks that if we use books, we must close our eyes against the light that is beaming upon us from other sources: or that we must become mere theorisers, and the victims of ruinous experiments. What! does a man lose his common sense, his prudence and his judgment, whenever he takes up an agricultural paper or opens a book upon husbandry? Cannot one make himself acquainted with the doings of others without losing his power to judge whether it would be well for him, in his circumstances, to copy their examples? Our brains are not so weak as this. The knowledge acquired from books does not make us all mad. But if it did, there would be more zest and true enjoyment in the learning mad-man's course, than in that of him who has learned out, and who thinks that books cannot make him wiser. I asked what book farming is? Common book farming is learning by means of books, new facts, opinions, results of experiments, modes of operation, and the using such parts of the information as can be turned to profitable account in our individual situations. If this be folly, we are content to be called fools. An agricultural paper will be worth to you every month, if not every week, more than its annual cost.

I have a few words for the farmers' wives. However skilful, industrious, and prudent your husbands may be, their success in money making depends as much upon you as upon them. Economy and skill on your part, in turning every thing to the best account, are essential to profitable husbandry. Perhaps there is scope for study, experiments, and improvement in your departments. All are not equally successful in the management

of the dairy. Poor pastures, poor cows, poor cellars, are the alledged reasons for the difference in results. These things undoubtedly are often the causes of failure to obtain butter in large quantities and of good quality. But may not the fault *sometimes* lie with the *dairy woman*? Is her business so simple as to be always well understood? You begin to suspect that I doubt whether some of you have perfectly mastered the art of butter making. It may be an ungallant doubt; but listen to the particulars of one case in point and then judge whether I can help doubting. As stated to me, the facts are these. One of our farmers, the summer before the last, employed successively and for short terms each, three different dairy women. Here the cows, the pasture, the cellar, and all the dairy apparatus were the same; and how was the result? One obtained seventeen pounds of butter per week, the second twentythree, and the third twentyseven. Such facts should induce many of you to vary your processes and note results.

Philanthropy, looking forward, sighs at the consequences which must follow from changes that are taking place in the employments and habits of your daughters. Circumstances beyond your control have thrown the healthful spinning wheel and loom upon the pile of rubbish in the garret. Housework and the dairy do not furnish sufficient employment for all the females. Either mothers or daughters must resort to something else by which to contribute a share in the support of the family. It is too commonly the case that the daughters resort to some occupation that is not sufficiently active and invigorating. The needle is taking the bloom from many of their cheeks and vigor from their frames. The evil is augmented by that mode of dress, (I ought to use a harsher term,) which obstructs the natural and healthy development of the lungs and chest; also by imprudent prudence in avoiding exposure to the weather; and a too effeminate reliance upon the horse, for services which heaven intended should be rendered by their own limbs! The lamentable consequences will not be confined to them; children will inherit the feebleness of their mothers, and a sickly race will come after us.

Useful as the needle is, and beautiful as are its contributions to our show, I appeal to the mothers, to forbid its *excessive*, its *constant* use by the daughters. I entreat them as they value the well being of their children, to give the daughters daily and thorough training in the care and labor of the dairy and of all household affairs. It were well—well for them and for a future race, that they should revive the acquaintance which their mothers and grandmothers had with the milking-stool, the garden, and to some extent the field; for then, bloom would linger upon their cheeks; health would flow in fuller tides through all their veins; they would acquire vigor of body and soundness of mind, that will contribute to their usefulness and enjoyments when time shall bring them to the places which you now hold—shall make them the wives of farmers and mothers of the rising generation.

The command which Adam received, "to till the ground," was merciful in its design, and has ever been beneficent in its operations upon mankind. The husbandman's labors give healthful exercise to the body; and where he is attentive to the beauties, changes, laws, and mysteries of nature, his pursuit may furnish most profitable employment to the intellectual and moral powers.

Health finds as peaceful a home, and holds possession as securely, amid the tranquil nerves and the firm sinews that are covered by the farmer's sunburned skin, as is furnished for her by the men of any other occupation whatsoever. No other pursuit is attended by greater bodily comfort. But young men and boys are prone to imagine that some more cleanly and less active pursuit would be more agreeable and less exhausting than the cultivation of the soil. The browned face, the hardened hands, the aching back, the stiffened limbs, the muddied trowsers, and dirtied shirt, are unknown in the school room, at a merchant's counter and in the shops of many mechanics. Half the world avoid the dirt and hard labor which the farmer must encounter. It is not surprising that the young, observing this, should desire to quit the farm. Experience and observation have not yet taught them that every pursuit brings aches and various annoyances; or that dirt and hard work are not among the fatal foes to enjoyment. Perhaps a word from one who has experienced the sensations of both the student and the farmer, may not be worthless. The farmer's aches bring good digestion and quiet sleep. The night will repair the wastes of the day. But the excited nerves and throbbing temples of the student bring dyspepsia and exhausting restlessness. Morning often finds him languid; unrefreshed by his unquiet sleep. My oft repeated experience proves that the ordinary labors of the clergyman on the Sabbath are felt more on the following day, than is a tolerably vigorous use of the scythe, the pitch-fork, and the rake, for ten or twelve hours. Whenever called upon to labor seven days in the week, I have found myself least disposed to exertion on Monday morning. My advice to the young would be, never to quit the farm in hopes of finding an employment more conducive to their physical comfort.

Abundant food for the intellect and range for its exertion may be found in the sphere in which the farmer operates. Whether this pursuit has in ages past given sufficient employment to the minds of those who have tilled our soils, comes not within the range of my inquiry. Our farmers have not been the accurate and constant observers, the faithful recorders and logical reasoners, which the spirit of the present day is calling for. Husbandry in this region has been pursued in a less scientific and intelligent manner than its nature and importance demand. This is beginning to be known and felt; many of our farmers are waking up to the business of improvement, and give promise of favorable results. The work, however, is merely commenced. Many of the important principles of agriculture are yet but partially known, if known at all, among us: very imperfect, if any, records are here kept of the results of different processes, and of the cost and worth of different crops. Vagueness and inaccuracy characterize too much of our knowledge of our own pursuit. Could you, brother farmer, be induced to undertake to make the annual address before this Society, I fear that you would not be very certain about many matters which you now consider perfectly settled; your supposed knowledge, if not composed of more substantial stuff than mine, would mostly slip through the fingers, as soon as you attempted to grasp it and write it down. You might find that your observations have been less minute and accurate than you suppose; that your experiments have been conducted with less care than you imagine; and that you are less well acquainted with your own business than you suspect. Such a lesson does no harm. I am tempted to wish that you might all learn it. You would then be made to know that we have scarcely commenced some of our appropriate studies—the study of the nature and composition of the various soils and various manures; the study of the habits and wants of the various grains, grasses, and roots; the study of the first principles of agricultural science, and of their application. Then you might perceive that our pursuits can furnish daily and abundant employment to every faculty of the mind, as well as to every limb and muscle of the body.

You might, if placed where I stand, suspect that one would find it serviceable to record whatever new knowledge he acquired, to keep accurate and full accounts of his expenditures, and his income. The difficulties which embarrass me at every step of progress in collecting matter for this address, induce me to advise every young farmer to keep a journal; to note down where and how he spends each day, to record his observations upon different modes of cultivation, the growth of crops, and everything connected with his pursuit. This journal might be so kept that at the close of the year it could be posted, and show the cost and value of each crop, and each variety of animals upon the farm. I know not in what other way one can learn with accuracy the comparative profits of his crops or stock. Such knowledge is surely desirable, and can be obtained. If procured in the way here recommended, the farmer's labors will become more intellectual and interesting than they now generally are. For the habit of recording at night the observations of the day, would keep the mind awake to the occurrences around it; would cause one to be accurate in his observations; inquisitive for the causes of what he witnessed, and a reasoner from the facts so carefully noted. Thus the mind being kept active and bright would acquire a deepening interest in a pursuit which is constantly presenting new views of nature's operations. If properly pursued and explained, I see not why the business of husbandry need be less attractive to the intelligent, active and enterprising boy, than is the business at the merchant's counter, the mechanic's bench, or on the merchantman's deck. But to render it such, more employment must be furnished for his mind than most of us had in the days of our boyhood. The boy is directed to learn in the school-room; but on the farm he must work. This is very well, though I cannot allow that it is enough. More pains than is usual should be taken to teach boys the best methods of doing their work, and the reasons for those methods; more care and experience bestowed in procuring for them the best of tools, particularly the scythe. I know not how a farmer can display greater inhumanity and improvidence, than by setting a boy to learn to mow with one of his worn out and cast off scythes; if, with the man's greater strength and many seasons' practice, the tool cannot be made to cut, what can be expected from it in the feebler and inexperienced hands of the beginner! But what I wish to present most distinctly here, is, the importance of disclosing to boys the reasons for nearly all the operations upon the farm. This method will give them a greater interest in their labors: will furnish occupation for their minds; will make them observers of the advantages and disadvantages of different modes of cultivation. It will lead them to *study* Agriculture in that period of life when the senses

ae the most active in noticing the various natural phenomena, and when the mind forms its most abiding habits.

Moral and religious character may be formed and nurtured as readily and successfully by one who is devoted to this most natural of all pursuits as in any other of the many employments of man. None I believe will doubt that virtue and holiness are as often found in the farmer's home as beneath the roofs of any other class of our citizens. The volume of inspiration may be and is as reverently studied there as anywhere; and the husbandman must be constantly receiving salutary lessons from that "elder scripture," nature. In its moral tendencies, this pursuit commends itself to all who estimate virtue and piety at their proper worth.

But how does it speak to him who inquires for its pecuniary results? It answers in honest terms. Its promises are less liberal than are made by most other pursuits, but its performance is more to be relied upon. It offers a comfortable support and it pays this more generally than almost any other occupation.

What is its repute in the world? How does it affect one's standing in the community? In what estimation are farmers held? Let us not be deceived by appearances. The striped frock and cow-hide boots are not often introduced into the parlors of the refined, the fashionable, and the rich. The unpolished husbandman is not the chosen companion of the refined merchant and professional man. And why thus? Not, I sincerely believe, because the better portion of those who move in what are called the first circles, regard the farmers as less deserving of honor and esteem than themselves and their associates, but because there is a want of similarity and coalescence in the manners, habits, tastes and feelings of the two classes. Those who are robed in costly apparel may honor the laborer in his homely garb, and yet think, and justly think, that it would contribute to neither *his* enjoyment nor their own, to seat him at their elegant tables or receive him at their social parties. They know that this would be but cruel kindness; rude civility; an attempt to mingle oil and water. The pursuit is respected as highly as any other. Give, then, farmers of Essex, give contentment a permanent home in your hearts.

Destructive storms, withering drought, and killing frosts will sometimes disappoint our hopes. But it is wise to avoid the too common habit of over estimating losses and speaking of them in a tone that borders upon complaint. The public journals often intimate that we are a complaining if not ungrateful brotherhood. I fear that our common, but thoughtless modes of speaking, will too nearly justify them in casting upon us the reproach. Let us err, if err we must, on that side which shows a confiding trust in the unsearchable wisdom and boundless power of Him who has promised that "seed time and harvest shall not fail."

> "O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint
> Agricolas,"

has been echoed by every age since it fell from the lips of Maro's polished muse. Its truth may pass unquestioned. Though pleasure and happiness may be strewed as thickly upon the paths in which high minded and faithful mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, physicians, lawyers and divines wend their various ways, as over the husbandman's fields, it is yet true, that farmers would be a happy class, could they but appreciate in all its fulness, the good they may enjoy.—And I close, Farmers of Essex, by appealing to you to be contented with your honorable pursuit, and to press forward with "unfaltering and unwearied steps," in the processes of acquiring Agricultural knowledge, of improving your farms, and increasing your productions; by appealing to you, also, and above all, to sow to the spirit, that you may pluck unfading flowers, and gather immortal fruits in the fair gardens of the world above.

For the New England Farmer.

CROSS BREEDING

AND BREEDING IN-AND-IN, IN THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

The terms cross breeding, and breeding in-and-in, are familiar to most of your agricultural readers, when applied to animals, but may not be so well understood when applied to vegetables, therefore a communication on this subject may be acceptable to some of your readers.

By the term cross breeding I would be understood as meaning that process by which the pistil, or female part of a flower becomes impregnated by the pollen from a flower of a different variety of the same species.

By the term breeding in-and-in, as meaning that process by which the pistil of a perfect flower becomes impregnated with the pollen from its own stamens, or those from another flower of the same variety, or in case the plants belong to the class Monœcia, by pollen from the male flowers of the same plant.

By the first process the object to be attained is to produce new varieties partaking of the nature of both the varieties from which the offspring is produced.

By the second process the object is to continue any well known, and valuable variety, by producing new plants from seeds, which shall retain all the valuable properties of the parent and so continue them, as with animals, for any length of time without degenerating by intermixture with inferior varieties.

Fully aware of the benefits which have resulted to the agricultural world, from the attention which has been paid by certain individuals, to the improvement of animals, both by cross breeding, and breeding in-and-in, I would inquire whether similar benefits might not accompany a like attention to the fructification of plants?

My object in calling the attention of horticulturists to this subject, is to inquire whether some process may not be discovered by which the flowers of our fruit bearing trees may be so impregnated, as to enable us to continue and multiply any known valuable variety, by raising young trees from seed so impregnated, at a cheaper rate, and with the prospect of greater durability, than we do at present by budding, grafting, or any other method now in general use.

Sir A. Knight has already enlightened horticulturists by his numerous experiments, made in what I term cross breeding, by which he has produced many new and useful varieties, both in annuals, biennials, and perennials, yet at the same time he sanctions the theory, that each plant produced from seed is a new generation, and as such has its limited time of duration according to the nature of the plant, when not only the plant itself but all propagated from it by budding or grafting will also die.

According to this theory the time will come when all our present valuable varieties of fruit will become extinct. If this is correct is it not desirable that we should adopt some method to preserve them by reproducing them from seed? In what manner can this be effected but by breeding in-and-in?

By his theory of cross breeding he lays it down that the tree produced from seed when so managed, is a medium between the two varieties made use of in the fructification, in size, color, and flavor, *but that the new plant in growth bears a strong resemblance to the mother, or plant which produced the seed.*

We know many plants produce flowers, which from their peculiar shape, the parts of fecundation are so enveloped that it renders it very difficult for the pollen from any other plant to approach the pistil unless by artificial means. In such plants we rarely notice any variation—such are the flowers of the bean and pea, while others fully exposed, and that at the season when bees and other insects are numerous, as the Bassica tribe are constantly liable to sport, or produce new varieties.

Have we not reasons to believe that the pollen from different flowers act upon the same pistil, and in different degrees, each producing a corresponding effect upon the character of the future plant? And are not the pistils of perfect flowers, as the apple sometimes, so nearly impregnated with their own pollen as to produce plants from their seeds with but little variation from the mother plant? Upon what other principle are we to account for the great similarity that is found to exist in certain *families* of apples, viz: the Junettings, Seeknofurthers, Pippins, Russetts, and some others which might be named? In the first of these we have no less than four distinct varieties, "alike yet various," all possessing the general characteristics of the family which are singular—as peculiarity of growth of tree, time of ripening of the fruit, its size, shape, color, and flavor. The same observations will apply equally to the Seeknofurthers, of which we have three varieties very distinct, and a fourth which so nearly approaches as to leave little doubt as to its parentage. The Pippins also are becoming a numerous family.

I am convinced that if the principles of the fructification of plants were more generally understood by our agriculturists and horticulturists, and that emulation excited which exists among those engaged in the breeding of animals, that a corresponding improvement might be made, and attended with as fair a profit to the persons engaged, while for every improvement they would merit the lasting gratitude of their country.

I am, gentlemen,
Your ob't
N. GOODSELL.

In the year 1497, in a fish pond in Suaba, a Carp of prodigious size was found, which had in its ear a ring of copper, with these words in Latin inscribed upon it:—"I am the first fish that was put into this pond, by the hands of Frederick the Second, Governor of the World, the fifth day of October, 1130." So that this Carp must have lived to the remarkable age of more than two hundred and eighty-seven years. We wonder, says an old writer, whether this memorable fish was doomed to end his days in a stew-pan!

ROBERT COLT'S FARM IN PITTSFIELD.

The answers of Robert Colt to the questions proposed.

Question 1. Of how much land does your farm consist, exclusive of wood land?

Answer. Three hundred acres.

2. What is the nature of your soil—does it consist of sand, gravel, clay, loam, or peat?

Ans. It consists (with the exception of 12 acres of peat, or what was a few years since a black ash swamp) of loam, with a hard pan subsoil, and a mixture of lime stone.

3. If of a part, or all of the above kinds, what do you consider the best method of improving them?

Ans. By a rotation of crops, viz., first, oats on green sward; second, corn or root crops, with a dressing of manure; third, wheat, barley, or oats, (prefer wheat or barley) with a stocking six quarts or 12 lbs. clover and 8 quarts of herds grass seed, and remain clover two years and then taken up. Always plough in the spring, and on sward use a colter. My reasons for this are these; sward lands that are ploughed in the fall, become compact during the winter, the finer parts washed between the furrow slice excluding the air, and preventing the surplus water from draining off, consequently the turf lies dormant, with but little benefit to the crop. On the other hand, plough in the spring, the soil is light, and receives the harrow kindly, and the furrow slice does not become so compact as to prevent the circulation of the air, and allows the excess of water to take its proper course, and the land, when the crop comes off, will be in a more forward state of decomposition than if ploughed the fall before. I am fully satisfied from experience, years since, that the ploughing of green sward or stubble in the autumn, is a loss on the following crop of at least 10 per cent.

4. How many acres do you till, and how many cart-loads of manure (meaning by cart-loads 30 bushels at least) do you put on an acre?

Ans. Fiftyfive acres,—fifteen of which are hoed crops; manured with 20 cart-loads of compost manure to the acre.

5. Is your manure applied in its long or green state, or in compost?

Ans. Given under the preceding question No. 4.

6. Do you spread and plough in your manures put upon fields to be planted with corn or potatoes, or put into the hills?

Ans. Is found under questions 13 and 14.

7. What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

Ans. Given under question 3d.

8. How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?

Ans. Sixty acres—average 2 tons per acre.

9. How many acres of grass land do you irrigate—at what season, and how long do you allow the water to flow your land, and what is the effect?

Ans. I have no lands so situated as to allow irrigation.

10. Do you manure the lands irrigated, or any other land you mow—how much to an acre—and what kind of manure do you put on?

Ans. I manure 20 acres a year with 10 loads of unfermented sheep manure per acre, drawn out upon a sled from the sheep folds before the snow is off, in March, and spread immediately after the ground is bare, and the next year the land thus manured is plastered with 2 bushels to the acre.

11. How many acres of low land not suitable for the plough do you mow,—and what is the quantity and quality of hay cut the present year?

Ans. I have 12 acres of red top with a mixture of clover and herds grass, that give me this year 2 1-2 tons per acre. This piece of land six years since, and at the time I purchased the farm, gave me 5 loads (about 3 tons) of coarse wild grass, most of which had to be carried out upon poles, as it was too wet and miry for a team to pass over it. A part was then hedged and cleared off, and that season cleared the remainder, and drained the whole thoroughly. The next spring, or five years ago last spring, I gave it a dressing of 10 loads of unfermented sheep manure per acre, and 2 years last spring I gave it a similar dressing of manure, and the last spring a part of it, and it has not given me less than two tons, and from that to three for the last five years, of a good quality of stock hay; and a team can now take a load of hay over any part of it without injury to the land.

12. What is your method of reclaiming low, bog, or peat lands, and what has been your success?

Ans. After draining it thoroughly, extract the stumps, alders, or what it may be wooded with, pair the bogs and burn them all together upon the ground, sow a crop of oats, and stock it with clover and herds grass or red top. The kind of seeding would depend entirely on the state of the land, whether it be wet or dry. The ashes being left upon the land and spread, would throw up a vigorous crop of oats, which will destroy all, or most of the wild grasses. Ashes have a fine effect as a top dressing on low lands, while lime, so far as I have made the experiment, is worthless.

13. How many acres of corn have you planted the present year—what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed—the kind and quality of manure used to an acre—the manner of applying it, and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

Ans. Seven acres of corn upon an oat stubble, ploughed from the 1st to the 10th of May, and spread on the furrow 20 loads of compost manure per acre, followed with a thorough harrowing and tightly ridged 3 feet 4 inches apart, with a double mould board plough, which covered the manure; planted the seed dry; the hills two feet apart on the ridge. A part of the seed was 12 rowed yellow, called the "Cady corn;" the remainder, the Manchester 8 rowed. It was run through with the cultivator and dressed with the hoe three times, on the 17th June, 6th and 20th of July, with a sowing of plaster at broad cast, of 2 bushels per acre after the first hoeing. On the 16th September cut up and stooked; and husked on the lot three weeks after, and stalks secured. The product was 110 bushel baskets per acre. I also sowed two rows of the flat turnip after the last hoeing, and in October fed off by my sheep.

14. How many acres did you plant with potatoes the present year—what was your method of planting—your manner of cultivating—and what the average quantity raised on an acre—and what kind did you plant?

Ans. I planted 4 acres upon a clover sward; ploughed on the 20th May, with a dressing of 20 loads of manure per acre, most of it compost, spread and harrowed in upon the surface; furrowed lightly, (not to disturb the turf) 3 feet apart; potatoes dropped 20 inches apart upon the surface between the furrows and well earthed. On the 29th June dressed with the cultivator, and slightly earthed with the hoe, and two bushels of plaster sowed at broad cast, per acre. On the second week of October I harvested them, and the average was 400 bushels per acre; 300 of which were the Mercer and pink eye for the table, and 1300 of the flesh colored, called the Burr, for feeding my stock.

15. What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant—what kind, and how many bushels of product had you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

Ans. Four acres; 1 of sugar beet, that gave me 600 bushels; and 3 acres of ruta baga, which produced 800 bushels to the acre. This crop was planted on land from which a potato crop was taken the last year. It was ploughed twice, dressed with 20 loads of manure per acre; harrowed and ridged 28 inches apart; sowed with a drill harrow one row on a ridge. The crop was dressed out with a hoe twice, on the 10th and 25th July, and plastered at first hoeing, and was harvested on the third week of October. My beets are fed to my swine after steaming, and to my milch cows with cut corn fodder. My turnips are cut and fed to working oxen and young cattle with cut straw, and to my ewes at and before lambing, grated and mixed with cut hay. My principle is, to feed no grain or roots to cattle, sheep, or horses, without being mixed with a portion of cut straw or hay. Two bushels of grain or roots fed in this way, is worth 8 bushels to pass through the stomach alone, particularly if fed in large quantities at a time.

16. How many acres of winter or spring grain did you sow the present year—how was this ground prepared—what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre—if you have raised wheat, of what kinds—the nature of the soil—and was it sown with or without using lime?

Ans. I sowed 40 acres, namely, 20 acres of oats. This field last year was a stiff sward pasture; ploughed early and sowed to oats; stubble and clover ploughed in during the first week ending the 4th of May last, and harrowed thoroughly before sowing 2 1-2 bushels oats per acre, cross harrowed and stocked with 4 quarts of clover and 8 of herds grass per acre. This field gave me—judging from a portion threshed—60 bushels per acre. A light dressing of plaster was cast on the lot the last week in May. Ten acres of wheat and oats upon sward ploughed the 6th and 8th of May, harrowed lengthwise of the furrow; sowed with 1 1-2 bushel of oats, and half bushel of wheat per acre, harrowed well both ways after sowing. It gave me 50 bushels per acre. I sowed 10 acres of spring wheat from the 18th to 20th of April inclusive, on a loam soil, (from which was taken a crop of corn and roots the last year) ploughed twice, and harrowed, and sowed with 1 1-4 bushel of Tea wheat per acre, except two acres, 2 1-4 bushels per acre, all rolled in lime, after having lain in salt, and saltpetre and water 12 hours. Stocked this part of 10 acres with 6 quarts of clover and 6 quarts of herds grass to the acre; harrowed, and designed for mowing. On the 24th of August finished the harvesting of my wheat, and was satisfied that there was a difference of 15 per cent in favor of 1 1-4 seeding to the acre to that of 2 1-4 bushels per acre. The number of shocks cut from the field was 266; and judging from the yield of that already threshed, it will give 28 bushels to the acre. It is very essential that all lands designed for small grains should be well harrowed before sowing. Some experiments made this year in my oat crop by sowing upon the fur-

row were almost a failure. In my experiments last year with Tea, Italian, Silician, and Red Chaff Wheat, I came to the conclusion that for our soils, and to escape the fly and rust, the Tea wheat stood first. I think that all wheat ought to be put into the ground as soon as possible after the opening of the spring.

17. How many acres have you laid down to grass the present season—at what time in the year did you sow it—how much seed to the acre, and was it sown alone, or with a grain crop?

Ans. I have laid down to grass 30 acres this season; sowed the last of April and the first week in May, all with grain crops. On 10 acres of which, designed for mowing, I sowed 6 quarts of clover and 6 of herds grass per acre, and 20 acres with 4 quarts of clover and 8 of herds grass per acre for pasturage.

18. What are your means, and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

Ans. In the fall my yards, both cattle and sheep, are covered from 4 to 10 inches with muck bogs and marl taken from my ditches and low grounds, the amount of from 80 to 100 loads, and a sufficient quantity of leaves to bed my stock during the first of the winter. The last of March, all the green manure made by my sheep is hauled out as a top dressing upon my mowing grounds, and all that is made after this, together with the stable manure, on the last of April is heaped in the yards with the muck, and remains a few days until partially fermented, and then taken out for root crops. I collect at all seasons of the year muck, earth, leaves, and any vegetable substance that will absorb the urine, with my horse manure, and place it in my piggery; this is afterwards taken out and piled, and covered with earth or muck for my corn crops.

19. How many oxen, cows, young cattle, and and sheep, do you keep through the year—what is the size of your barns, and have you a cellar under them—is your manure covered?

Ans. I have 6 oxen, 6 cows, 14 young cattle, 4 horses, and 900 sheep. Nine-tenths of my manure is under cover. The size of my barns is as follows:—

No. 1. 108 feet by 36, with a shed at one end 46 by 16 feet, on the other end a shed 24 by 12 feet, with a barn attached 36 by 22 feet. These buildings are placed on a side hill, and have a basement story, and can be secured from cold by doors.

No. 2. 44 by 34 feet, with a shed at each end 18 by 36 feet. This barn has a cellar for roots under one of the bays, 16 by 12 feet.

No. 3. 30 by 40 feet, with sheds at each end, 24 by 30 feet.

20. Are your calves of the native, foreign or mixed breed?

Ans. My calves are cross of the Devonshire, young cattle Devon and Ayreshire.

21. What is your management of calves intended to be raised?

Ans. Take the calves from the cows and feed them with 3 quarts of new milk twice a day for 3 months, adding after they are 3 weeks old, a little rye and corn meal scalded, then weaned off upon dry provender and grass, roots, or hay, as the season may be.

22. How much butter did you make this year, and how much cheese, and what proportion new milk?

Ans. Owing to my having raised 14 calves, I have made little or no cheese, and have made about 400 lbs. butter.

23. How many swine did you keep, what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?

Ans. I have 24 swine, 17 to winter, and 7 for pork, that will weigh 2000 lbs.; they are of the Berkshire, and most of them of the pure breed.

24. What do you feed them upon through the summer months, and on what do you fatten them?

Ans. They are fed during the summer months, on clover, mowed and given them in their styes—with shorts, water and the waste of the house. Commence fatting with equal portions of potatoes, apples, pumpkins, and from this to equal parts of sugar beet and potatoes and a portion of oat and wheat provender, and at last with corn meal, their food being cooked and fed to them warm.

25. How many cart loads of manure do you take from your hog styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

Ans. I make 80 loads by collecting muck, leaves and earth with the coarser part of the horse litter.

26. What number of hands are employed on your farm, and what do you pay for labor?

Ans. I have one man and a boy through the year, two extra men 6 months each spring and summer in addition; in addition in haying, paid 30 days by the day. Wages vary from $10 to $12 in the winter, and from $12 to $16, spring and summer, per month, and $1 per day in haying and harvesting.

27. What is the number of your apple trees, and are they of natural or grafted fruit?

Ans. I have 100 bearing trees; most of them have been grafted by myself within the last ten years, with choice selected fruit.

28. What number of fruit trees have you, exclusive of apple trees?

Ans. I have 40 pears and plums.

29. Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?

Ans. They have not.

30. In the cultivation of your farm, do you allow the use of ardent spirit?

Ans. Not in the least.

It would be proper here to state that in addition to my farm I hire for the purpose of pasturing my sheep, a mountain lot, for which I have paid $90 for the year.

The above answers are true according to my best knowledge and belief. ROBERT COLT.

Pittsfield, 2d Dec. 1839.

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Examination of Mr Colt's Farm.

The farm lies in a body, on a ridge or swell of land, of rather an uneven surface, with considerable many hills or prominences and dales; some of the latter are or were moist and unproductive; but a small quantity however, is now unproductive. The ridge extends north and south, and the farm is mostly on the east side of it, that is, there is but little of it on the west side. It is divided into convenient lots, and well fenced. There is considerable stone or rock (all limestone) on the middle section of it; on which also, are a small farm house, and two barns, 60 rods or more, apart, with good accommodations for keeping sheep, with convenient spring water for each. The principal house and barn is at the south end of the farm; the water is brought by acqueduct, and with several convenient outlets at the barn; both the house and barn are new: the hogpen is under a wing of the latter, with a horse stable over it and a room for corn and grain. This barn is so arranged as to have sheep under the whole of it, except a central compartment (on the inner side) which forms a spacious cellar or vault, for vegetables. There is a little land not yet reclaimed, and some coarse grass; but the farm is well cultivated, and the general appearance, (though in an unfavorable season) is good. The cattle, sheep, &c. look well.

H. HUBBARD.

For the New England Farmer.

RAISING CALVES.

Mr Editor,—Many have been the modes or methods, proposed and recommended for the raising of calves. Some recommend milk porridge, some water gruel, or meal and water boiled, some skimmed milk and Indian meal.

To make the best calves, with the least expense, I object to all these, more particularly to Indian meal, in any way, because I have always found that it causes the calves to scour, which is a great injury to them.

As every man is apt to think his own way the best, I will state mine, which is the best for me. It is to take the calf from the cow, when quite young, say a day or two old, learn it to drink new milk first, in such quantity as it will take, as there is not much danger of its taking too much when so young. When it drinks well, skim the milk that has stood from morning to night, or night to morning, and heat it, so as to give it to the calf blood warm, and two quarts at a time, twice a day; when the calf is a week or two old, let the milk stand longer before skimming and as he grows older, increase the quantity till it gets to four quarts at a time, twice a day. If the milk is scalded and then cooled to blood heat, it will be better. If the milk is given cooler than blood heat, it causes the calf to scour, which is very injurious.

I have raised nearly all my stock in this way, for many years, with very good success. My heifers and steers at three or four years old, will compare well with those that suck the cow till they are three or four months old. This method well practiced, not only makes good cattle, but for me is the cheapest—for generally the butter, by the time the calf, if fattened, would be fit for the butcher, will bring as much as the calf would, so that I get a good calf for the skimmed milk and a little work, and the work ought not to be thought much of, for farmers have nothing without work. One reason of my taking the calf off so young is, the cow forgets the calf sooner, and will be more quiet than when it is older; another is, it is in every respect better for the cow. A FARMER.

March 4, 1840.

At Raleigh, N. C., the season is so far advanced that the farmers are ploughing and the gardeners busy at work, while the peach and other fruit trees are much advanced in vegetation.

Butter is selling at Albany, at from 12 to 16 cents a pound. In New York and Philadelphia, from 18 to 25.

During the month of February, upwards of 23,000 barrels of flour were forwarded from Frederic to Baltimore.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1840.

THE TENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING

Was held at the Representatives' Chamber on Thursday evening last. Mr Brigham, of Westboro', presided. The subject allotted for the evening was Beet Sugar and Vegetables for Stock.

The Commissioner presented a valuable variety of corn from Messrs Ellis & Bosson, called the Pomroy corn. It is a short ear, eight-rowed, well filled out at the end, and a good bearer. We have known this corn a long time. With good cultivation on good land, it has yielded seventyfive bushels to the acre, and ripens seasonably.

He presented also some corn from the Messrs Hovey, which was a small eight-rowed ear, long and sound. It is cultivated in Worcester county, and greatly esteemed. The farmer who has planted it for several years, is accustomed to allow but a single stalk in a hill; but this stalk produces four and five ears. We are promised more particulars in regard to this corn, which we shall give when received. It is greatly esteemed by those who cultivate it; and its appearance is much in its favor.

He exhibited, likewise, some potatoes, produced by Mr Pollard, of Maine, from the seed of the Chenango.—They were a large long potato, resembling in appearance the Cow-horn; and said by those who had cultivated them, to be uncommonly excellent. They were distributed among several farmers, who will undoubtedly give a good account of them.

He exhibited, also, a model bee hive, of a cheap construction, since it is made of a common flour barrel, and suspended to a tree or any other convenient position. It is the invention of Mr John Sholl, of New York city, apiarian, No. 557 Houston street. We do not choose, whatever our private opinion may be, to pronounce it superior to any other; because there is seldom right or propriety in attempting to elevate one man by putting him upon another man's shoulders; besides that, no man likes to have his shoulders used for a footstool; but we think it greatly to be commended for its cheapness; and the provision for extracting the surplus honey without robbing or killing the bees. It is thought, too, from the mode of entrance that it affords an efficient protection against the bee moth. This, however, remains to be proved by the only perfect test, experience. The hive is well deserving attention.

He stated, likewise, the merits of Weeks' Vermont hive, which is greatly to be approved, and a sample of which may be seen at Messrs Ellis & Bosson's. It is an excellent hive, and he will soon have a model for exhibition.

Mr William Clark then made some explanation of some remarks which had before fallen from him on the subject of Indian corn, in respect to which he thought he had been misunderstood. He did not wish to be understood that corn might be planted as closely as any one might choose; and the more thickly planted the more productive. There was of course a reasonable limit; but understanding it with proper qualifications, the more thickly planted, where the condition of the ground admitted of it, the more corn would be grown upon an acre. Nor would he be understood that the more thickly the corn was planted the less likely was the land to suffer from drought. In his opinion it was otherwise; as (as we understood him,) the more thickly the ground was covered with vegetation, the greater would be the abstraction of moisture from the earth.

Mr Teschemacher then exhibited a specimen of a most fertile soil which had been brought from the island of Batavia, with plants for the Botanical Garden. This gave upon analysis 24-100 of vegetable and animal matter.

The subject of Beet Sugar then coming up, Mr Teschemacher after a few remarks, was followed by Mr D L. Child, Mr Bosson, Mr A. W. Dodge and others. The reports of their remarks as well as of the preceding meeting on the subject of silk, are in preparation, but of necessity deferred to another occasion.

The meeting voted unanimously that the thanks of the meeting be given to the several publishers of newspapers in Boston, who have kindly and gratuitously inserted from week to week the notices of the agricultural meetings.

This meeting closed the series of meetings for the season. They have been throughout most respectably attended. They have drawn the attention of the public strongly to the great subject; they have been conducted throughout in a courteous and agreeable manner, without as we are aware, of the occurrence of a single unpleasant feeling or remark; they have elicited much information; and been attended with great interest and pleasure. We conclude as we began, "Speed the plough." H. C.

We have no room to extend our editorial; and insert a communication on the subject of the Worm in Locust trees. This with another on the cultivation of the Yellow Locust, (which will be given in our next,) should have accompanied the report of the committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Mulberry Trees and Live Hedges, published in the Farmer of the 11th. There are other communications belonging to this report which will be given in our next, and we shall hasten the publication of the other papers connected with the reports of farms, with all practicable dispatch. H. C.

—

OF THE WORM IN THE LOCUST TREE.

To Peter C. Brooks, Wm. Prescott, E. H. Derby, Josiah Quincy, jr., and Elias Phinney, Esqrs., Committee of the Massachusettts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

GENTLEMEN—In your List of Premiums under "Experiments, Discoveries and Inventions," is the following: "For an effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Worm that attacks the Locust tree."

You will please indulge me in a few remarks relating to the locust tree, one of the most valuable and durable trees for fencing, posts, or ship's use; being convinced of its utility, and in consideration that the charters of our agricultural societies are based upon giving encouragement for the growth of timber trees, each being required to appropriate a portion of their funds to that special object. The Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society very early took this subject into consideration, and have annually offered premiums to encourage the growth of the Yellow Locust, having other forest timber in abundance.

Not knowing, however, where to procure the seed, as secretary of the society, I wrote to various places in New England and the middle States with no success, until the editor of the N E. Farmer advertised the wishes of *this* society; and from that time to this, there has been plenty of seed in market, of which I have availed myself, and transplanted from my nursery to a very poor soil, annually, some thousands of the locust trees from the seed, and began setting them at the distance of about two rods, but soon commenced setting them about six feet apart every way, that the branches might the sooner shade the soil and cause the grass to grow where scarcely any vegetable grew before. Another object for setting the trees so compactly was, to partially exclude the light from the body of the tree and prevent the insect from attacking the tree when protected by shade.

Upon the same principle, the inhabitants on the borders of the Connecticut, on tide water, where there is considerable ship-building, who are paying us, among others, one dollar per cubic foot for locust timber, to prevent the effects or injury of the borer or worm, are removing young locust trees and transplanting them into the midst of other forest trees, for the benefit of its umbrage, and to obtain more sound timber than could be had from the open fields and fence borders.

Between the years 1824 and 1830, I had sparsely set over several acres, with all the tops and branches, and found that many trees perished for want of sufficient root to support the tops; and was necessitated annually to replace them with other trees: but within the last few years, have set out roots with only a few inches of stump above the root, and have had vigorous shoots in return; and have now 1764 fine trees, more than three yesrs old, standing compactly on about an acre and a half: although some have been set 14 or 15 years, yet standing so close, have not attained a great size: the largest may be 6 to 8 inches diameter and 20 feet high or more.

In illustration of the effects of the rays of light, direct or reflected, I would mention that a few years since two locust trees for shade, were set in front of the court house, in Northampton, at the distance of about 17 feet from the east front wall: both of these were subsequently attacked by the insect; not so much on the sunny side of the trees as the southerly and sides facing the court house; the brick walls of which are painted of a light straw color. The tree set at the S. E. corner was so much injured by the insect that it came over in about three years after setting, both of which were sound and uninjured at the time of setting out. One tree is now standing and about 12 years old, 8 inches diameter and about 30 feet high. It was supposed that the reflection of the sun from the walls of the court house, might have been congenial to the habits of the insect, and the occasion of the greatest depredations, occurring not where the rays of the sun were most direct.

The condition of these trees confirmed the opinion that an umbrageous location for the locust tree was necessary, to avoid the evil complained of. One year, when the perforations of the tree were more numerous than usual, and appeared as if recently made, it was observed that there were many very slender green lively bugs passing in and out of the holes, and when approached, if they could not scamper away, took to the wing, but immediately returned to the tree: some of these bugs were nearly half an inch long: the holes were frequently scraped, pared smooth, and some of them grew over. On a more critical examination, small eggs were found deposited in crevices of the bark. The body of the tree having been thoroughly scraped, no additional injury has occurred since, nor have I heard of or seen a similar insect. A few of them were put into a vial for preservation, but small ants took possession and became their executioners.

Having procured a tract of about twelve acres of the most sterile soil, at a place in Northampton called Rocky Hill, to experiment upon with the locust tree, have taken great pains to eradicate and prevent the depredation of the insect, and am pleased to find my plantation of locust on the interior secure, and even on the exterior so little injured. The trees now growing produce abundance of seed, and there is beneath the trees a plentiful crop of luxuriant grass. Within the last 4 or 5 years, I have set out many hundreds of trees, not counted among the 1764; have more than 8000 seedlings of this year's growth, and hope eventually to have eight or ten acres of the most worthless soil covered with the locust tree; and by estimate, taking into consideration what has been done and taken from soils, think I may be encouraged with the

belief that every acre thus set with the locust, within 30 years from the time of setting the seedlings, (15 years on good land would do the same,) might have a growth of trees worth from one to three thousand dollars, and the trees of mine now growing, in less than 15 years more, may be worth, for ship timber, from four to five thousand dollars; whereas the land for the cultivation of any kind of grain, is not worth five dollars the acre: Nevertheless the present year, on less than half an acre of the same poor soil, have been grown 15,000 splendid large leaf Canton trees, worth at least 3750 dollars: this shows on what inferior soil this most valuable mulberry will flourish.

From the foregoing it may appear that the most effectual mode to extirpate the worm or insect from attacking the locust tree, is to exclude as much light and heat from the body of the tree as is consistent with its growth, by dense plantation, or by transplanting the trees into the midst of other forest trees.

All of which is humbly submitted by

DANIEL STEBBINS.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept., 1839.

P. S.—I am now about surrounding the borders of the locust with a row of horse chesnut, not only for ornament but to protect the borders from any supposed or real injury.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 23, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 250 Beef Cattle, 35 pairs Working Oxen, 17 Cows and Calves, 230 Sheep and 950 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—Sales were a little quicker without much advance from last week. We quote a few extra $7 00. First quality, $6 75. Second quality, $6 25 a $6 50. Third quality, $5 50 a $6 00.

Working Oxen.—A large number were sold. We notice the following: $72 50, $80, and $81, $85, $90, $100; two at $212, $115 and $120.

Cows and Calves.—$25, $39, $37, and $42.

Sheep.—We did not learn the price.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 4 3-4 and 5 for sows and 5 3-4 and 6 for barrows. Large selected barrows at 5 1-2 and 6. A lot to close, half barrows, 5 1-8 and a lot, two-thirds sows, at 4 1-8. At retail 6 and 7.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending March 22.

March, 1840.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	16	27	42	35	N. W.
Tuesday,	17	34	31	32	E.
Wednesday,	18	20	41	36	N
Thursday,	19	29	43	40	E.
Friday,	20	34	40	39	E.
Saturday,	21	39	43	34	W.
Sunday,	22	21	34	28	N. W.

TREES, SEEDS, &c.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON, Flushing, can supply as follows—Fruit and Ornamental Trees of all kinds, and the latter of very large size. Green House Plants; Bulbous Flower Roots; a most splendid assortment of Dahlias at $3 to $4 50 per dozen. Genuine Morus Multicaulis, Alpine, Elata, Expansa, and other Mulberry Trees and Cuttings of the same at low rates and on a liberal credit for notes or good mortgages. Genuine Alpine, Broussa, Elata, Moretti, Rose of Lombardy, and White Italian Mulberry Seeds, Silk Worms' Eggs, of the White and Yellow Peanut; Piedmont White and Yellow, Bologne large White, Mammoth White and Yellow, Thrice shedding, (new,) Two crop White, and other choice kinds at $3 to $5 an ounce. 100 bushels fine Rohan Potatoes, of Flushing growth. The Mulberry Trees are in the most perfect condition, not a bud injured, and each one will produce more growth than a dozen of the miserable imported trash.

Priced Catalogues will be sent to every applicant and orders by mail will meet prompt attention.

March 25. 4t

FOR SALE.

A short horned Durham Bull, bright red, four years old in April next, was raised by Gorham Parsons, Esq. at Brighton. Apply to MARTIN DAVIS, River Street, Dotchester.

March 25. 6t*

SINA SILK WORMS EGGS.

The Eggs of the celebrated Sina Silk Worm, now offered for sale, were raised in 1839 by M. Camille Beauvais, superintendent of the experimental silk farm, established near Paris, by the government of France. The Sina Silk Worm was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in 1784, and has been proved by M. Beauvais to be superior to all other silk worms. They are also stated to possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously. Just received, by the subscriber, from the Chevalier Bodin, who is the only agent for their sale in France;

Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Camille Beauvais." Price $8.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.

Or apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO

March 25. eptf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A wooden two story house, with six acres of fertile land, situated in Medford, within half a mile of the village Said house contains four rooms on the first floor and six chambers. The premises are plentifully supplied, with a variety of choice fruit trees, in a thrifty and bearing condition.

A portion of the land is a superior location for a shipyard. The above is a pleasant and desirable place for a country residence.

For terms inquire of JONATHAN BROOKS, near the premises, or WILLIAM BRIGHAM, No. 35 Court Street, Boston.

March 25.

GARDEN FOR SALE.

MOSES GREENLEAF, of Bolton, offers for sale about 10 acres of fine land, on which is a good house and barn, and a good assortment of fine fruit. He has raised on this ground Onions, at the rate of 750 bushels to the acre. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and view the premises, or inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office.

March 25.

TAVERN FOR SALE.

For sale, at public auction, on Thursday, April 9th, 1840, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Tavern situated on Waltham Plain, known as the Green Tavern, formerly kept by Leonard Smith, now occupied by Nathan Nourse, together with the land adjoining, consisting of 25 acres of pasturing and Tillage. The premises are too well known to need a particular description. The house and land will be sold together, or the land in lots as may be desired. The sale will be positive and the terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS WINSHIP, Brighton.

March 25, 1840.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

A good collection of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach Trees, for sale at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass.

Salem, March 18, 1840. ROBERT MANNING.

BOX FOR EDGINGS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale 500 yards of Box for edgings, in prime order; price 37½ cents per yard; every yard will make two when reset.

Giant and Early Wilmot Rhubard.

Roots of extra large size at 25 cents per root, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Asparagus Roots.

Large transplanted Asparagus Roots, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Also—Strawberry Plants, of approved sorts.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The subscriber having leased his Farm near this city, will offer for sale, on said farm, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March inst. all of his valuable stock of neat Cattle, being about forty head, mostly high bred animals, among which is one full blooded Durham Bull, four years old, from the stock of Col. Powell, of Philadelphia; ten or twelve Cows; three very fine yoke of working Oxen. The remainder young stock, very fine.

Sale positive and terms liberal. If the weather should be stormy, the sale to take place the first fair day.

Hartford, March 11, 1840. JOSEPH MORGAN.

BOX.

For sale at the Garden of SAMUEL DOWNER, in Dorchester a small lot of tall Box. Also, a large lot of short box, with fine roots and will make a neat border.

March 11. 3t

TO FARMERS.

500 casks Lime, of good quality, for sale by the subscribers at their wharf Front Street.

We would remind consumers of this article that the casks are larger and have at least one fourth more in quantity than in former years. Price 112 cents per cask.

CARTER & WILLARD.

February 26. 4w

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
ALUM, American,	pound	5	5½
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 75	
Pot, " " "		5 00	5 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel		15 50
No. 1.	"	13 00	14 00
prime,	"	11 00	11 50
BEESWAX, white,	pound		
yellow,	"	28	36
BRISTLES, American,	"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,	"	10	11
dairy,	"	15	18
CANDLES, mould,	"	13	14
dipped,	"		
sperm,	"		38
CHEESE, new milk,	pound	10	
CIDER,	dozen	1 25	1 50
refined,	barrel	2 00	4 00
BONE MANURE,	bushel		35
in casks,	"		40
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,	"	37	46
FLAX, (American)	"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 25	2 40
Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 00	2 17
Haddock,	"		1 17
Mackerel, No. 1	barrel	11 75	12 00
No. 2,	"	9 75	10 00
No 3,	"	5 25	5 50
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.	"	5 00	5 25
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,	"		6 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		5 37
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"		
Rye,	"	3 75	4 00
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.	"	4 00	4 12
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat, yellow,	"	56	57
white,	"	50	51
Rye, northern,	"		
Barley,	"	75	80
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	38	40
southern,	"	30	34
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,	pound	9	10
southern and western,	"	7	8
HAY, best English, per ton,		16 00	18 00
Eastern screwed,		10 00	10 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	pound	28	30
2d quality,	"		
LARD, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,	"	10	11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. country do.	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
do. dry hides,	"	22	24
New York red, light,	"	21	23
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	22
Boston dry hides,	"	20	22
LIME, best sort,	cask	85	90
MOLASSES, New Orleans,	gallon	27	29
Sugar House,	"	50	55
OIL, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 07	1 10
Winter,	"	1 12	1 14
Whale, refined,	"	50	55
Linseed, American,	"	70	71
Neat's Foot,	"	95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.			3 50
PORK, extra clear,	barrel	18 00	19 00
clear,	"		17 00
Mess,	"	14 00	15 00
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
Whole Hogs,	pound	4½	5
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, southern,	"	75	1 00
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,	pound	15	16
Southern Clover, none,	"		
SOAP, American, Brown,	"	5	7
" Castile,	"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,	"	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,	pr M.	2 50	3 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	47	50
do. 3-4ths do.	"	44	46
do. 1-2 do.	"	40	42
do. 1-4 and common,	"	37	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	45	50
No. 1,	"	38	40
No. 2,	"	25	28
No. 3,	"	18	22

MISCELLANEOUS.

SELFISHNESS.

Within his house, in a great arm chair, before the fire, sat an old gray headed man, ripe for the grave. 'T was winter; and the cold wind whistled among the leafless branches of the trees, and the snow and sleet rattled against the windows. The old man chuckled, for he was warm and comfortable, and the biting blast touched him not. He said, "I have enough—I am rich—so blow ye winds, and drift ye snows, I am safe." A servant entered and said, "Sir, a woman is at the door, trembling in the cold—and has no house to go to. She begs for a corner in your kitchen, to pass the night in." "Away; I 've no room for thieving beggars—there is a tavern close by; tell her to go there." The servant delivered the heart-rending message, and returned; "She says she has no money, and begs you to give her enough to buy a meal and lodging." "Begone! drive her off. What I 've got 's my own, and I 'll keep it. I 've none to squander on worthless mendicants."

The next morning the old man stepped out into his porch, and there, upon one of the benches, sat the poor beggar woman. His rage was kindled. "Did I not tell you I have nothing for you, impudence! Come, come, tramp; leave my house, I say; d'ye hear?" She heard him not! *She was dead!* The old man smote his breast, and entered his house. He never left it again—for he also died; and died miserable.

One of Cromwell's followers, who filled the important station of an Irish justice, at the period of 1661, having occasion to write the word *usage*, contrived to spell it without using a letter of the original word—thus "yowzitch." When some one remarked upon this specimen of his ignorance, he averred that "nobody could spell with pens made from Irish geese." It was the same fellow, probably, who first discovered that ingenious way of spelling 'coffee'—viz. *kauphy.*

EARLY CEDO NULLI PEAS.

These very superior Early Peas, every way worthy of their name, are again recommended, and challenge any pea in America to beat them, being ready for the table on the 25th of May (if sown in March)—*dwarf*, moreover, *dwarf* and *immense bearers*. All who had them last season, gave them the character of being not only the earliest, but best pea ever raised. The following short note near home will give an idea of their success; it is from Mr Vaughan, Long Island, dated 26th May, 1839. "On the 7th of March I planted your Cedo Nulli Peas, and have them on my table today; had the early part of this month been as favorable as April, they would have been, I doubt not, ten days sooner, as they were in bloom the 1st of May." Other references near this city, and in Dutchess county, can be given, if required. Price 50 cents per quart; may be planted the moment the ground can be worked.

Also, Early Warwick Peas—a fine sort—25 cents per quart; Early Race Horse (a new kind from England) 50 cents per quart; Knight's Dwarf Green Marrows, 50 cents; Dwarf Blue Imperial, 25 cents; and fine Dwarf Marrowfats, 25 cents. Also, English Broad Windsor Beans, Sword Long Pod Beans, Early Mazagan Beans, 25 cents per quart. These should be planted in March, to succeed in our climate. Also, Early York Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Purple Egg Plant, Tomato, Squash, Pepper, Early Scarlet Radish, &c. &c. suitable for hot beds. Also, Early Potatoes, several varieties.

GEO. C. THORBURN,
March 11, 1840. 11 John Street, N. Y.

Isabella Grape Vines.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Isabella Grape Vines, of a large size, many of them having borne fruit the last season.
March 25.

CATALOGUE
OF
CHOICE IMPORTED PEAR AND PLUM TREES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received, by the Switzerland, a choice collection of Pear and Plum Trees, selected from the Nursery of the celebrated Chevalier Soulange Bodin, Jardin du Fromont, near Paris, and embrace some of the finest varieties now cultivated. Those who would like to make additions to their collections would do well to make an early application, as many of the varieties will soon be be exhausted.

PLUMS.

No. 1 Reine Claude Violete.
2 " " doree.
3 Royal de Tours.
4 St. Jean.
5 Monsieur Hatif.
6 " Tardif.
7 Reine Claude Vert.

PEARS—QUENOULLES.

8 Duchesse d'Angouleme.
9 Catillac.
10 St. Germain.
11 Crassane.
12 Bouch d' hiver.
13 Milan blanch.
14 Beurre d' Aremburg.
15 Angletree.
16 Doyenne.
17 Bonchretian d'eté.
18 Louis Bonne d'auranche.
19 Doyenne d' hiver.
20 Beurre doreé.
21 Passe Colmar.
22 Espargne.
23 Beurre d' hiver.
24 Bergamotte d' autumne.
25 Mouille bouche.
26 Bonchretian d'auch.

STANDARD PEARS 6 TO 7 FEET HIGH.

27 Gros Rouselette.
28 Poire de Cure.
29 D'angletree.
30 Beurre d' Magnifique.
31 Louis Bonne d'auranche
32 Martin Sec.
33 St. Germain.
34 Beurre de aremburg.
35 Poire d' austrie.
36 Sucre d' autumne.
37 Banquette.
38 Passe Colmar.
39 Burgamotte Swiss.
40 Espargne.
41 Beurre Gris.
42 Verte long.
43 Beurre doreé.
44 Doyenne d' hiver.
45 Crassane.
46 Catillac.
47 Beurre Chaumontelle.
48 Bou Ch d' Hiver.
49 Messire Jean.
50 Colmar.
51 Bouch d' Espargne.
52 Duchess d' Angouleme.
53 Doyenne rouge.

We have also received from another establishment, near Paris, the following varieties. Trees from this nursery have proved exceedingly fine, and have borne fruit enough the second year to pay the cost of the trees.

PLUM TREES—ESPALIERS.

B 1 Green Gage.
B 2 Royale de Tours.
B 3 Monsieur.
B 4 Abricotier.
B 5 Reine Claude Violet.

PLUM TREES—STANDARDS.

B 6 Green Gage.
B 7 Drop d' Or.
B 8 St Catherine.
B 79 Mirabelle petit.

PEAR TREES—ESPALIERS.

B 9 Duchesse d' Angouleme.
B 10 Bergamotte de la Pentacote.
B 11 Beurre d 'Amanlis.
B 12 Beurre magnifique.
B 13 Thouin.
B 14 Fourtuni.

PEAR TREES—STANDARDS.

B 15 Beurre d' aremburg.
B 16 Louis bonne d' auranche.
B 17 Passe Colmar.
B 18 Beurre Royal.
B 19 Maria Louise.
B 20 Jamielle
B 21 Sieulle.
B 22 Bon Chretian Jure.
B 23 Fondant de Brece.
B 24 Marquise.
B 25 Calbasse Bosc.

The following sorts came out as new. It will be perceived, however, that some few varieties are among those now in cultivation among us.

B 26 Colmar souverain.
B 27 Bon Cretian Williams.
B 28 Michel archange.
B 29 Beurre Capiamont.
B 30 Beurre Prequery
B 31 Bon chretian fondant.
B 32 Nouvelle Busseeh.
B 33 Doyenne musque.
B 34 Delices d' Hardenpont.
B 35 Jalousie de fontenay rendeé.
B 36 Maria Louise de Delcourt
B 37 Incomparable hacon.
B 38 Beurre de Beaumont.
B 39 Beurre de Malines.
B 40 Nouvelle Mabile.
B 41 Poire Auger.
B 42 Doyenne d' hiver nouveau.
B 43 Beurre pater noster.
B 44 Beurre Romain.
B 45 Beurre d' jel.
B 46 Beurre bronze.
B 47 Gandesseinne.

PEACH TREES ON PLUM STOCKS—ESPALIERS.

B 48 Grosse Mignonne.
B 49 Madeline.
B 50 Teton de Venus.
B 51 Bourdine.
B 52 Galande.

Gentlemen ordering any of the above trees will please to give the number, or the number and letter of those wanted. There has not been a finer lot of trees ever offered to the public than those in the foregoing lists, nor in better condition. They will be sold from 75 cents to 1 dollar each, with the exception of some of the new varieties, which will be $1 50.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 25.

Fruit and Vegetable Garden, and Mowing Land. Two Miles from the City. To be Leased.

The subscribers offer to let on a lease of two or more years, the land situated in Dorchester, (about two miles distant from the Old South Church, Boston,) belonging to Z. Cook, Jr. There is a garden on the premises of about 2 acres, having a southern aspect; well filled with fruit trees of every kind. The land is rich and strong, and can be made to yield early and abundant crops, and from its vicinity to the Boston Market, offers the greatest inducement. The remainder of the upland is now laid down to grass, of which it yields abundantly, and there are several acres of salt marsh immediately adjoining. A large and convenient barn is also upon the ground.

The above will be let upon the most favorable terms, on application to

COOK & COFFIN.
3w No. 65 Commercial Wharf.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A valuable farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellant dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families. The situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for aprivate or High School. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the estate. Inquire of the Subscriber at South Natick.

March 4, 1840. I. H. T. BLANCHARD.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale, a superior farm of nearly fifty acres, between Boston and Lowell, 15 miles from the former place; on which is situated a convenient dwelling house, barn, and other builings in good repair, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of the subscribers, No. 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
February 26. 6w

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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